

Identity

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ROUND
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FREE SPEECH TRIAL

BLACK COUNTRY
RAID

ZIMBABWE

ON

GUILTY

TELLING
THE TRUTH



October's News

» Nick Griffin Exonerated?

Dr Muhammad Abdul Bari, head of the Muslim Council of Britain, responded to the latest criticisms of the Muslim community by saying that "Britain will have to deal with two million Muslim terrorists, 700,000 of them in London", unless the authorities take a more conciliatory attitude towards them.

The London *Evening Standard* of 12.09.06 made this comment: "The veiled threat he is making to the rest of Britain is basically: do more to appease Muslim anger, or you'll be killed. Not even the British National Party has made a statement so explicitly linking Islam with terrorism. It's time for self-styled "moderate" leaders like Bari to shut their mouths. Idiotic statements such as his do more to incite Islamophobia than anything the far Right can manage."

» Quangos Cost Us £124 billion

Figures released on a Cabinet Office website show that taxpayers' money spent annually on quangos and other public bodies has soared by 50% to £123.8 billion in two years. At least 20 of their official 'jobs' have received pay rises of 20% this year. Compare this with our Defence Budget of £30 billion and the £1.50 an hour pay for troops in action (see Editorial).

300 of the present 882 quangos have been set up under New Labour. Among the 30 new ones created this year are included the Music and Dance Scheme Advisory Group, the Public Diplomacy Board and the Disruptive Passengers Working Group. Long established ones include the British Potato Council, the Air Quality Expert Group and the Meat and Livestock Commission. Do we need all of these?

» Immigrants Causing Rent Rises

The cost of renting property in the UK has risen by its highest amount in at

least eight years, fuelled partly by the influx of immigrants from new European Union countries, according to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS). In the three months to the end of July, 30% more surveyors reported a rise in rents than a fall, with 54% in the London area.

RICS spokesman Jeremy Leaf added: "First-time buyers will find it hard to enter the housing market with higher rents making it difficult to save sufficient sums for a deposit."

» Tesco Had His Chips

Hereford potato farmer Will Chase started to manufacture up-market crisps after his margins on potatoes were virtually wiped out by supermarkets' demands for low prices. For this reason he decided to sell the crisps only through up-market delicatessens and Waitrose.

Then he found that Tesco was selling his Tyrrells' Crisps at a reduced price, having sourced them on the grey market. This upset his established outlets. Will Chase appointed a law firm and took on the bully boy giant, and won.

"Tesco finished us as a potato farmer so we got into the speciality crisp trade. If we had sold these through Tesco it could have finished that too," said Mr Chase.

» Migrants Should Meet £27,000 Wage Target

With false figures still being touted to try and convince us that immigration brings economic benefits, the Migrationwatch think tank says immigrants unable to earn more than £27,000 a year should not be allowed to settle here because they do not make "a positive contribution". It used data from the Government's own labour force survey to reach this figure. It claims that only about one in five migrants reaches this salary level and immigration is only of long-term benefit to the economy if it raises

productivity. Otherwise, it simply adds to the pressure on infrastructure and public services.

» Police Applicant Rejected For Being White

An employment tribunal has awarded £2,500 compensation to Matt Powell, one of 108 white men whose applications were rejected by the Gloucestershire Constabulary in favour of those from women and ethnic minorities. It accepted that its action to "advance diversity" had been unlawful.

The tribunal heard that two thirds of white men who applied to join the Gloucestershire force in last November's recruitment drive were turned down. But every ethnic minority candidate was invited to an assessment centre.

» Falklands Veterans Snubbed by Lotto

A charity hoping to build a house in the Falkland Islands to accommodate British veterans visiting the battlefields has been refused National Lottery funding. Revisiting the scene of fighting has allowed hundreds to pay homage to fallen comrades and lay ghosts to rest. But a shortage of accommodation, combined with the costly flights, means thousands have been unable to make the pilgrimage.

identity

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Betrayal of our Soldiers

» Most of the electorate is now aware that the British National Party would withdraw our armed forces from conflicts which do not involve British interests. This certainly includes Iraq, which was never a threat to Britain or Europe and is now witnessing the butchering, by gangs from rival Muslim faiths, of ten times as many people who died under the rule of Saddam Hussein. Immediately after the 9/11 attack on America five years ago, there was a case for supporting the Afghan revolt against the Taliban, who had given succour to Osama bin Laden and al Qaeda, the perpetrators of the attack - unless you are one of those conspiracy fantasists who say that America and/or Israel demolished the Twin Towers themselves! Today, there is no point in British troops being in Afghanistan, particularly as we are told that the only reason they are there are to bring democracy to the people (whether they want it or not).

We realise that the official Lib Dem line is the same as the BNP: bring our troops back from Iraq and Afghanistan. A view that is also held by many Labour and Tory MPs. Now the soldiers in the field are increasingly angry about what they feel is a lack of support for them in these ventures that their government has sent them to.

The difference with the BNP from the others who have opposed the foreign adventures is that we fully back our forces whilst they are there and demand that they receive better equipment and better pay. Furthermore, when I hear that our soldiers (or marines) have killed a hundred or more Taliban whilst defending their posts and their comrades, then, as an ex-serviceman, I am elated and I am proud of them. I don't think I am alone.

Talking to an American ex-serviceman he was amazed that Britain could get men to enlist in our armed forces and be off fighting in Iraq or Afghanistan for £39 a day. They often end up on duty for 24 hours, snatching odd moments of sleep, which works out at £1.50 an hour. This is a third of the minimum legal wage that even immigrant pot washers are guaranteed. It is a disgusting outrage. A newly qualified teacher starts on £52.49 a day (and deserves it). And what about the fat salaries the Government hands out to its ever-expanding army of bureaucrats, many of whom are superfluous and none of whom is risking his or her life for his/her country?

Second Rate Equipment

Much of the forces' equipment, and the army's in particular, is second rate. American and other Nato forces' soldiers are amazed at the stories of our troops in Iraq and Afghanistan buying their own boots and other equipment items. The problem is that the UK spends only 2.2% of its GDP, around £31 billion, on defence. This is less than the total education budget and is dwarfed by the expenditure on the NHS, currently running at around £90 billion.

A major problem has been caused by the high cost of the Eurofighter, eating up a third of the Defence Budget,



which was designed for attacking Russian bombers in the Cold War period, and has little relevance to modern desert warfare, for example.

This has led to insufficient numbers of backup aircraft and helicopters for the current theatres of war. Lynx helicopters can fly only at night because of the intense desert heat. This lack of aircraft also means that resupply work in such areas as Helmand Province must be done in dangerous road convoys. This has resulted in the publicised cases of troops not only running low on ammunition but also having to go without food for 48 hours. All this for £1.50 an hour!

Then we come to equipment such as the Snatch Land Rover and WIMIK Jeep, which putting it mildly are less than ideal for the conditions and dangers they now face. They can give no protection when hitting a mine and have been the cause of at least 30 British soldiers' deaths this year. When Canadian and German patrols in Afghanistan were also hit by roadside devices, their occupants escaped largely unscathed because their vehicles, the RG-31 and the Dingo, are designed to be "mine protected". Trouble is for the MOD's bean counters is that they cost five times as much as the jolly old Land Rover.

Accusations have been made that we are not being told the true extent of our casualties, particularly the seriously wounded. What is more, as the *Sunday Telegraph* 17.09.06 revealed, all but one of our Service hospitals have now been closed down and our wounded soldiers are being treated in 30-bed mixed wards in NHS hospitals. The circumstances are degrading for patients (many of them pensioners) and soldiers alike. The BNP says that wounded soldiers need their own wards. Anything less is a betrayal.

And one final little point that bugs our servicemen. Prisoners in British jails have a free 30-minute call home each week, while soldiers fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan get only 20 minutes.

John Bean

British Nationalism - Political Party Or Broad-Based Popular Movement?

» *Nick Griffin shows that the British National Party cannot rely on just being a protest movement. If it is to maintain its local and national growth already achieved and reach the ultimate of national government, then it is essential to put down strong roots of Nationalism in all socio-political and cultural spheres.*

» "We've never seen anything like it. The public see us as heroes." These words, spoken to me by an activist of some years' standing, about an area not renowned as natural BNP territory, sum up the sea-change in popular opinion underway in Britain.

It's a good start; but it's not enough. In fact, the stronger and more credible we become as a conventional political party, the more obvious it becomes that nationalism in this country is desperately weak as a movement.

Let me explain that apparent paradox: A political party organises and reflects a significant strand of popular opinion, it seeks via the ballot box the ability to implement a programme which grows from those opinions. But the votes and seats that register political power are only a small part of power *per se* in modern society. Many votes are won on the spur of the moment, often springing from the electorate's collective desire to deal the rulers of the day a well deserved kick in the gonads, rather than from a well-informed understanding of the positive aspect of the programme that they appear to endorse.

Hence it is possible for a political party to advance, or even come to power, in a society whose values are still fundamentally those of a different set of rulers and opinion formers. In which case even a stunning electoral victory is all too likely to be in reality nothing more than a short-lived electoral *coup d'état* - something liable to be reversed the moment a variation in external circumstances pushes voters in a different direction. The mushroom-like growth and equally rapid collapse of parties such as Jorg Haider's Freedom Party in Austria and Pauline Hanson's One Nation in



Australia are classic examples of this.

In those cases, the lack of a coherent ideology meant that the parties didn't really have a sense of direction in any case, and this is at least a deficiency that the BNP has already gone a long way to remedying. But there is more to winning than knowing what you want to win.

For a true and lasting revolution to take place, in society the demand for lasting change must be far more deeply rooted than that which produces protest votes and temporary regime change. The new government's programme cannot be imposed from above by an isolated ideological sect on a hostile or indifferent public by an unwilling and uncooperative bureaucracy.

To give just one example: A nationalist-inspired education system cannot be created by government

policy change alone. It also demands enough pro-nationalist teachers to transform the ethos of their profession. Many of the others will go with the flow, just as they at present put up with the prevailing neo-Marxist PC orthodoxy, but only if a confident and enthusiastic vanguard exists to spearhead the changes for which our government will have a popular mandate.

How is this body of pro-nationalist teachers to be created? Possibly by using the growing opposition to Political Correctness among young people and the unjust realities of multiculturalism to create a youth movement strong enough to withstand the brainwashing in existing teacher training colleges. Or, perhaps more likely, by building from scratch a network of nationalist home-schoolers, local mini-schools for children of Anglo-Celtic heritage, and

patriotic Christian faith schools. Such institutions would provide a ready made pool of experienced and reliable teachers which could replace the noisy Marxist minority when they refuse to implement the changes needed to restore discipline, standards and decent values to mainstream schooling under a BNP government.

Similar examples abound in all walks of our national and local economic, social and cultural lives. In many ways, electoral politics are little more than the register of wider-reaching and more profound changes in popular attitudes. To win electoral power, and to keep it, a political party needs to be rooted in a broad-based movement that is constantly developing and expanding the social and cultural bases of its support, and appropriating issues which allow it to co-opt interest groups which formerly opposed it.

Such co-option need not be total. Some groups may indeed be capable of being won over to our worldview in its and their entirety; with others it may be impossible to get any further than turning hostility into distaste, or distaste into neutrality. Either way, however, we undermine the old order by denying it hearts and minds. All political, social and cultural movements are powered by the strongly-held beliefs and desires of a relatively small number of movers and shakers. To deny even a few of these change agents to our opponents is to weaken them far more than the logic of mere numbers would suggest.

Thus a powerful movement is built by reaching into communities (defined by ideas as well as local geography) not only to sink our roots of our own, but also to encourage those of groups with which we share some common interests, and to cut off those of our opponents.

This is precisely what the post-1968 left and the neo-liberal Thatcherite right have between them done to the old political order of traditional patriotic social democracy and paternalistic conservatism. Post-1989 social Marxism ('Political Correctness') and global corporatism now dominate the political and media cultures of the Western world. There is no clearer indicator of how successful big picture political changes in widely fragmented Western societies are based on coalitions of interest around

an ideological hardcore which gives overall direction.

Any movement which seeks to challenge the assumptions and the power of the unholy alliance between Politically Correct social engineering and global capitalist greed must therefore look to build a rival coalition of its own. Let us remind ourselves once more, we don't necessarily have to approve of everything about the other members of such a coalition, there merely has to be an element of mutual self-interest on certain key points.

Some may view this as unacceptably cynical, but the realistic will understand that the only truly unacceptable thing at this stage in the decline of the West is failure to attain the power we need to reverse present trends.

OBVIOUS FAULTLINES

So where are the faultlines we can exploit in the neo-Marxist/global corporate synthesis which we must destroy if we are to secure a worthwhile future for our children and grandchildren? The main two are blindingly obvious: Islam and the catastrophic impact of globalisation.

Islam's unique mixture of threat by way of terror, self-righteous arrogance, stealth, high birthrates, oil wealth and surrender by our own 'elite' already makes it more clearly a menace to a higher proportion of the public than perhaps any totalitarian enemy that the people of Britain have seen in times of (relative) peace since the French revolution.

Nationalists who spout conspiracy theories about 9/11, Mossad plots and the like are swimming against an impossibly strong rip tide of opinion. The Americans and Germans are particularly given to such self-defeating obsession, but we are not immune in this country, even though the BNP collectively has positioned itself very well to surf the ever-growing wave of what the last dinosaurs of the doomed multicult call 'Islamophobia'.

Part of that wave is the entirely natural, instinctive reaction of a people who see their identity and dearest traditions - everything from free speech to Christmas - under immediate and growing threat. And part of it is the result of various influential interest groups - genuine

liberals, feminists, the homosexual lobby, sincere Christians, Jews and several other ethno-religious minorities - also concluding that the Islamification of the West is a threat to them and theirs.

As they begin - often reluctantly and by fits and starts - to debate the issue and to try to work out ways to deal with it, they inevitably help to create the climate of opinion in which our often more radical critique of Islam and mass immigration becomes increasingly mainstream and influential.

Our job under these circumstances is not to point to grey areas or to scare off potential fellow critics of Islam by raking over the embers of old quarrels from the old days. We don't even further our cause by reminding some of these groups that some of their intellectuals and lobbyists helped to import the problem in the first place.

What is past is past; what matters is the future. One of the fundamental lessons of military history is that it is fatal to fight a war on more fronts than is absolutely necessary, and this war is fated to dominate the next thirty years.

Precisely how and why it all started is no longer relevant, any more than the origins of the First World War mattered a jot to Lenin when the German High Command returned him to Russia to "turn the war into civil war". Needless to say, we don't want a civil war, but the fact that mass immigration and the slow destruction of our society cannot possibly survive the Clash of Civilisations as it intensifies year by year means that the neo-cons who helped to kick it off have done us a huge unwitting favour.

Parallel to the Islamist menace (and fuelling it every bit as much as neo-con scorched earth assaults on the Middle East) is the ever-growing impact of corporate globalism. The problems become more apparent by the day: The economic destruction of the West; the dissolving of communities and traditional values and societies; the looting of Commonwealth resources such as utilities and health services; mass immigration; environmental catastrophes, and the looming Age of Scarcity resources crunch, headed by Peak Oil.

There is enormous and justified concern and rage over these issues. Yet it is a rage which the old left, while it can articulate the raw passions stirred

up by the massively destructive power of unrestricted global capitalism, cannot properly harness.

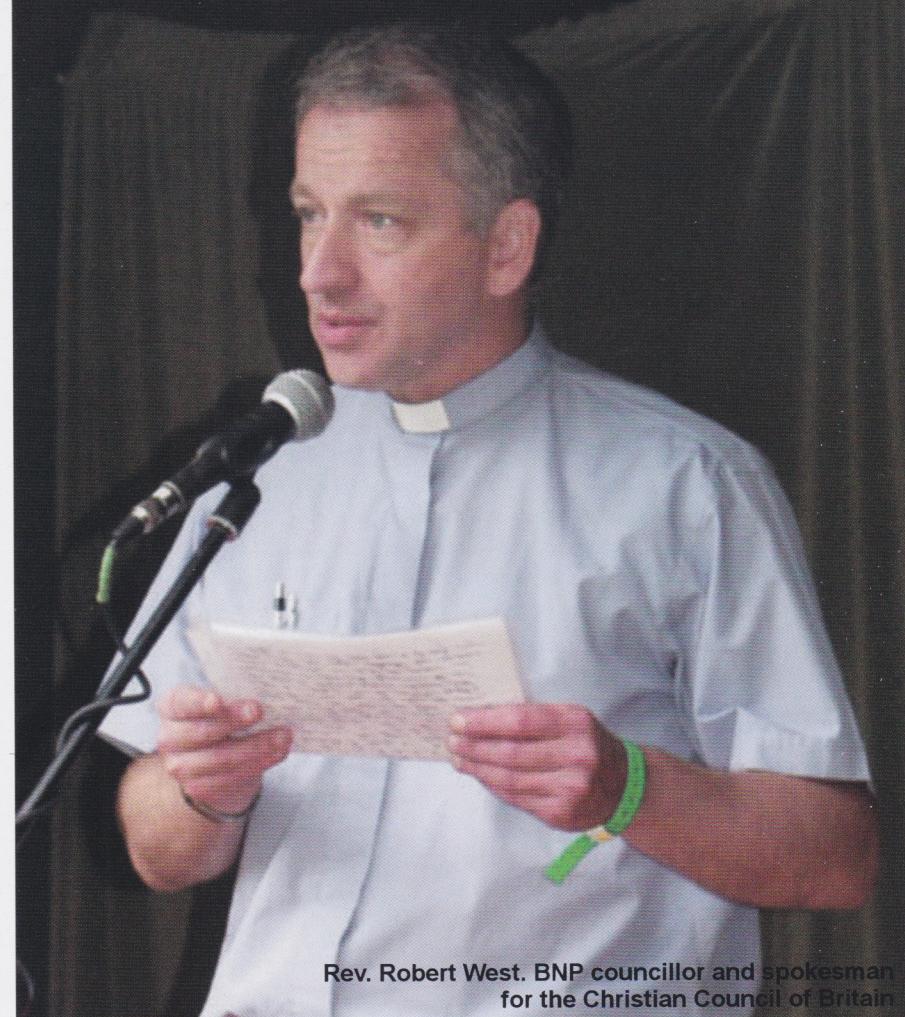
This is for the simple reason that its critique of the present system is entirely materialist and, in strictly material terms, capitalism is superior to all its rivals. It turns raw materials - from oil to oak trees, from fertile soils to ancient cultures - into money and short-term profit quicker than any other system known in human history. Which is why it is devouring our entire world, and will continue to do so until it meets a political force which opposes it on the grounds of sustainability and morality, rather than red-herring debates about 'efficiency'.

Globalism can only be really effectively opposed by those who do not measure real value in terms of 'growth'. As materialists themselves, the left are incapable of seeing that figures such as GDP inevitably includes the unsustainable consumption of irreplaceable resources, and the costs of repairing the damage done by crimes of alienation and their corporate equivalents - built-in obsolescence and pollution.

To give just one example: The chronic depression suffered by millions of individuals cut off from their roots and the sense of belonging that existed automatically in 'old fashioned' societies, manifests itself in Thatcher's/Blair's/Brown's Britain in terms of drug company profits and compulsive debt-financed shopping sprees. Human misery thus shows up in the economic scales as a positive good - something is deeply wrong here, but the old left cannot put their scientific materialist finger on what.

On a community and national scale too, globalism dissolves society, culture and identity in favour of hyper-individualism. This is why David Cameron's efforts to plant his Torylite convertible on the Greens' lawn will come to nothing, for his party remains fundamentally wedded to globalism, the cult of the atomised individual and endless growth - the economic and environmental version of crack cocaine.

The real, effective criticism of global capitalism must come from those who value tradition and the health of future generations, beautiful things that cannot be processed, bought or sold, the words and ideals of our ancestors and the right of our



Rev. Robert West, BNP councillor and spokesman for the Christian Council of Britain

grandchildren to feel at home and secure. Only, in a word, from nationalism, with our core values that the economy should serve the people of the nation, rather than the other way around, and that individuals get their status and meaning in life by belonging and contributing to their family, community and nation, not by spending and consuming for themselves

THE NEW COALITION

The new coalition that we must strive to build around this issue will include many true conservatives, but also many greens and socialists. Most importantly, it must include huge numbers who have at present given up on all politics because it appears to have no relevance to their lives. This can only be changed idea by idea, person by person, group by group.

Both on the Islamic issue and the menace of unfettered capitalism, the coalitions which must be built around our nationalist hardcore will shade imperceptibly from active involvement, through general support, to sympathy on one specific issue, all the way to indifference. A coalition of apathy, which persuades many people simply to stay out of our way, is not as good as

one of positive enthusiasm, but it's the next best thing.

Another example: When routine BNP activities such as telling at polling stations or street paper selling bring us into contact with political opponents, the aim of every BNP activist should not be to beat them in argument but to end the argument by finding points of agreement. Every opponent who goes away defused and confused, rather than angry and confirmed in their hostility, is another brick removed from the old party roadblocks in our path to victory.

That said, the vast majority of people are not involved in any political party, so the question remains, how are we to involve defining number of them in activities and interest groups that bring them into our orbit? How do we move from being a political party to being a many faceted movement?

Well, for a vital start, not by switching activists from winning elections, being good councillors, selling *Freedom* in their street, and suchlike. All those things must remain as important as ever. The trick is to find ways to allow our members and supporters to be nationalists not just when they are out canvassing, but also when they are at work, at play and

running their family affairs. And to develop structures which non-political outsiders find attractive and useful, and in which they can become involved and so further our Cause without necessarily even knowing it.

It's not just a matter of increasing our support base so as to further our chances of coming to power. Global greed opposed by the laws of a nationalist government will only be held at bay for as long as the government which passed those laws can cling on to power.

But globalism and liberalism loses their power when opposed by a myriad of individuals who have come to see that, for example, taking control of the education of their own children or buying locally produced food, are positive goods in their own right. Lasting revolutions are built from the hearts of individuals outwards, not imposed by the State.

The shift from political party to nationalist movement will not be quick or easy - not least because of our present chronic lack of experience in the field of single issue pressure groups, community building, alternative economic and social structures and all such movement building blocks. It will entail ambition, and the deliberate cultivation of the ability to 'think outside the box'.

It also calls for a more mature and long-term approach. Consider, for example, the independent nationalist trade union, Solidarity. What use is it to the BNP to have an activist who spends some hours per month on Solidarity business rather than leafletting? It should be obvious, but in case you need the ammunition to argue the point with someone who doesn't yet get it, let's spell out just some of the benefits:

Influence in the workplace and thence back to the homes and social lives of other workers; reduction in the influence of the Marxian/Fabian left; the increase in the status of nationalists active in Solidarity as community leaders; the eventual development of the ability to provide a better defence for the interests of British workers than do the leftist cranks who at present dominate the old unions; the growing power of a single nationalist union organised in many places, as opposed to old-fashioned ones divided by occupation; refutation of far-left propaganda about

'Tories in flight jackets'.

Or consider another initiative that some of our people are beginning to be involved with - the organisation of local community English (or minority 'Celtic' nation) heritage celebrations. The value of these in terms of positioning our activists as community leaders who get things done, and creating "the water in which the fish swim" is self-evident.

Less obvious, but every bit as important, are likely to be the longer term impact on the ethnic consciousness of the next generation in the areas where these initiatives are rolled out, and the way in which they will tend to create boundaries to the integration/genocide policies now being adopted by the 'post-multicultural' Establishment.

FOLK IDENTITY

Heritage celebrations will probably bring us into contact with naive or cowardly 'civic' nationalists. That's fine, some may actually be influenced and 'turned' into the real thing, but many will remain stuck at the stage of agreeing with our minimal aim for such groups - to boost popular awareness of our folk identity, and to restore to people a sense of pride in what they are and, by implication, a desire to keep things that way.

The tactic of settling for agreement on minimal demands was originally, of course, perfected by the left, but has more recently been adopted successfully by 'rightwing' and Christian groups, particularly in the USA. Thus, for example, American anti-abortion groups have learned to press for piecemeal reforms such as the outlawing of full-term 'abortion' and the lowering of time-limits.

Many activists who oppose any abortions at all are happy to work with 'softer' campaigners for these demands as a first step. They have no intention of stopping there, but they see the advantage in asking for a little, piece by piece, and standing a reasonable chance of getting it, rather than asking for the moon and getting nothing at all. And, in the meantime, they benefit from the work done by individuals who would not otherwise have gone anywhere near them.

Those who read this column in last month's *Identity* will recall the brief sketch of how Voting Membership of

the British National Party is to be contingent on a degree of activism, either on the street or in some 'backroom' capacity. Part at least of that activism quota could in due course be to serve as a social activator in one of a growing number of non-political movement initiatives. These could include organisations and projects including Solidarity; home-schooling networks; deep community politics; music; St. George's Day celebration committees. LETS schemes and Credit Unions; mutual trading business networks; Civil Liberty; an animal welfare campaign against the use of halal meat in school dinners; tax protests, etc.

Some such possibilities may not be perfect in terms of pure nationalist ideology. For example, Solidarity has an integrationist position on matters of race, creed, colour and sexuality.

Whether this is because some of those involved believe such a stance is right, or because the law on union recognition and Solidarity's survival demands it, is open to debate, although such a debate would be pointless. All we need to know is that Solidarity is based on a broadly nationalist worldview, and that we support far more of its core objectives - national protectionism, opposition to political persecution, campaigning against outsourcing and globalism - than we do of the Marxist-dominated old unions. That's enough.

This is the mature approach of a movement that, while still a long way from national power, has caught enough glimpses of its attainability to be putting behind it for good the old essentially cultist demands for absolute ideological perfection and childish tantrums that "I want it, I want it all, and I want it now."

And it is the approach, furthermore, of a movement that has realised that an interlocking and mutually supportive network of groups, campaigns and independent initiatives provides much firmer foundations on which to build a revolution than a single political party can ever offer. It is the approach of those who understand that we have a date with Destiny, but that we can't turn up without making the necessary preparations.

For more information about Solidarity please send an SAE to: PO Box 8127, Leicester, LE21 9AN.

» Lee Watts, writing from the Netherlands, gives some examples of why multiculturalism does not work. He advises our liberal elite to:

Wake Up & Smell the Cocoa

» Why is our ruling liberal elite so stubbornly and wilfully blind to what is an unequivocal fact? Multiculturalism, diversity or whatever one wishes to call it, does not work. It is an artificial creation that goes against our innate sense of identity and comes apart under economic or social pressure. Perhaps our 'leaders' secretly do accept this fact but being the cowards they undoubtedly are, fear to acknowledge their dreadful mistake and so have their childish illusions shattered.

In times of plenty this artificial creation does temporarily lurch along, albeit with the sort of problems we are forced to endure in everyday life, but when economic times are bad and competition for jobs and resources increase, people will and always have returned to their ethnic and regional roots. It is only human to do so. When this inevitably happens and the multicultural state disintegrates the consequences can be horrific; the examples of this are many and worldwide.

Liberals of course will always put any conflict down to just racism and xenophobia. This is as facile as it is irrelevant but when did these idiots ever leave their fantasy world for the real thing? In Europe we only have to look at the former Yugoslavia to see just how bad things can get and no amount of wittering calls by Blair & Co. to work for harmony will change this. Yugoslavia only held together for as long as it did because of Tito and communist repression, eventually fragmenting with the loss of 200,000 lives. Another notable case of 'failed harmony' is Rwanda where some 800,000 people were butchered.

We have seen these hideous events unfold time and again on our news programmes but the real underlying cause is rarely examined objectively, certainly not by the BBC. The usual explanations, dealt with as rapidly as possible, are that it is down to nationalism or racism or both and that is all. Yugoslavia did receive a lot of coverage by the BBC if only because being so close it couldn't be ignored. Not all cases are covered, however, and one in particular has received scant attention and its causes studiously ignored, namely the conflict in the Ivory Coast.

IMMIGRANT CONFLICT

Why should the break-up of this relatively unimportant African country, famous only for producing cocoa and some good footballers, be of interest anyway one may ask? The answer is that it provides a glaring example of why artificial, multicultural and ethnically diverse states fail. This is not really the sort of thing the liberals in the BBC wish to show us of course as it might cause us to question whether we really want to be 'enriched' by the diversity



they have helped to foist upon us.

BBC reports on the Ivory Coast only covered coups, civil unrest, rebels and the rebel controlled North. What we never heard about is who these rebels actually are. In fact they are predominantly immigrants from neighbouring countries. The Ivory Coast is worth a closer look if only to see just how mass immigration and multiculturalism can cause break up and catastrophe to the host nation involved.

The Ivory Coast is a medium sized country approximately as large as Germany with a rapidly growing population of around 16 million. This population was made up originally of five main ethnic groups, the largest being the Akan who comprise 42. Others include the Voltaic, Malinke, Kru and South Mande who form an equal share of the rest, some of them having tribal affiliations with others in neighbouring states. There was also a large Lebanese and French community.

As a former French colony it was granted independence in 1960 but unlike most other new African nations became something of a success story and model for economic growth and political stability. Indeed for many years the Ivory Coast was hailed (especially by liberals) as a beacon of diversity, ethnic and cosmopolitan achievement. It had a moderate if paternalistic government with regular elections to the National Assembly and a growing economy, the most developed in black Africa, based mainly on cocoa and coffee exports amounting to some 60% of earnings. This apparent stability and wealth attracted huge numbers of immigrants from poorer neighbouring countries over the years such as Burkina Faso and ethnic war-torn Liberia to work as cheap labour on the cocoa and coffee plantations. The country was doing well and immigration laws hardly existed, the



Multiculturalism didn't work in the Ivory Coast either

migrant population eventually reaching over 40% of the whole. Ambitious development programmes and mismanagement led to heavy borrowing and debt and this coupled with a downturn in cocoa and coffee prices in the late 1980s soon caused a severe economic decline and consequent unemployment and hardship in the

1990s. The fragility of multicultural capitalism and folly of uncontrolled immigration then became all too apparent as the predictable competition for remaining jobs and resources ensued with dire results for the country.

The scene in the Ivory Coast came about as the Government tried belatedly in the day to put their own people first in the crisis by introducing a law that only native Ivoirians could vote in elections and candidates had to be resident for at least five years. Not unreasonable one might think but by now the immigrant population concentrated mainly in the Muslim North began to agitate that this excluded their own candidates. There then followed the familiar African coup, counter coup and 'rebellion', the revolt initially started by Muslim soldiers being disbanded for disloyalty. However far away and directly unimportant to us these events may appear to be they do show all too clearly the dreadful effects of uncontrolled mass immigration and the futility of the multicultural experiment.

Importantly, nobody can say what the immediate, let alone long term, economic future holds. Recessions happen regularly and sometimes severely. We are overdue one now.

The simple evidence is there for all to see: Mass immigration causes enough problems on its own, put together with an economic slump and the result can be catastrophic. Countries with a homogenous population are far better equipped to cope with economic hardship, 'riding it out together'. The diverse multicultural society is a weak society and will not hold together under pressure. The temporary financial benefits of mass imported cheap labour for a few global capitalists are not worth the end product to us all. It is time to wake up and smell the coffee (cocoa) or like the Ivoirians we will find we are no longer masters in our own house.

Great Britain - the home of Magna Carta; the birthplace of parliamentary democracy; the wellspring of the fairest legal system in history; the land that stood alone for freedom when continental Europe lay beneath the jackboots of tyrants. Not any more! Britain is now subjected to one of the most repressive neo-socialist regimes in the world: Political Correctness stifles debate. Decent men and women lose their jobs or their union cards for the 'crime' of belonging to perfectly legal political parties. Laws against free speech state that "telling the truth is no defence". Christian activists are persecuted by the police for opposing militant homosexuality or creeping islamification. This is why, more than ever, Britain needs Civil Liberty, and Civil Liberty needs you.

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History Speaks: “March of the Titans” Reviewed

» *It is said that history is boring. Maybe the way it is taught in schools and universities today, it is. Endless lists of names, dates, with no attempt at any theme, greater understanding - or, more importantly, any attempt to provide any practical application to today and the future - has indeed ensured that in the popular mind, the study of history has acquired a bad name. Happily, all that has changed with the appearance of the provocatively titled “March of the Titans: A History of the White Race”, by Rhodesian-born author Arthur Kemp.*



» Holding a degree in Political Science, International Politics and Public Administration, and having studied history at undergraduate level, Kemp spent a mind-boggling 25 years travelling around the world collecting and compiling the information for his book, crossing four continents and gathering together some of the most eye-opening primary resource research material into one book, which will, without exaggeration, change a reader's world view for ever.

The book, which has been available on the Internet in various forms since 1999, now draws well over 1.4 million hits per month in that medium, and constant demand has seen the work transformed into a printed work in its full format at last.

Previous printed editions only contained volume one, or chapters one to 39.

The new edition is a hard cover, 596

page, combined volumes one and two, containing 70 chapters, 4 pages of full colour plates, more than 700 illustrations, 14 appendices, a photographic essay on the decline of the city of Detroit and a comprehensive index. It is a hefty book, weighing in at around 3.4 lbs.

It seems that nothing has been left out. As the author points out in his foreword, a racial history is not the history of a particular continent, but rather that of a group sharing a common gene pool, and, as such, the story follows Whites wherever they have gone.

So it is that the story starts with the emergence of the first White racial type about 35,000 years ago, the so-called Cro-Magnon man, which we learn is so called because the skeletal remains were first found in France at a place of the same name. These Cro-Magnons were almost identical to many modern Whites, with the only exception being a sharp brow bone, which can still be seen from time to time in modern Europeans, and often incorrectly called a 'Neanderthal' brow. The Cro-Magnons were closer to the Nordic racial type, and red hair is one of the oldest European genetic lines, dating back to the Palaeolithic Era.

Shortly thereafter followed what the author calls 'Original European' or 'Mediterranean' racial types, who were shorter and darker than Cro-Magnons. Together these types created the ancient Palaeolithic and Neolithic cultures, which included such stupendous achievements as Stonehenge, the world's first step-pyramid (Silbury Hill in Wiltshire) and many other achievements, including the European continent's first established civilisations.

Available from
Excalibur books,
see page 19

Hb, 2006, 586pp

£36 (inc p&p)

Thereafter, we learn, came the Indo-European invasions, tribes of wandering Nordic racial types who settled large parts of Europe, mixing with the already established Europeans (Cro-Magnons and Mediterraneans) in the regions in which the latter groups were particularly numerous (southern and central Europe) and remaining largely unmixed in the areas which were previously uninhabited (Northern Europe).

Continually backing up all the assertions made in the book with linguistic, archaeological, artistic and genetic evidence, *March of the Titans* then goes on to trace the history of assorted cultures and civilisations, dividing the reading material up into specific time periods, geographic eras, and finally individual European countries.

Along the way, Kemp reveals some astounding facts: Early White racial types in North America dating from 7,000 BC; early White racial types in South America dating from the First Millennium BC, and the story of how Whites were overwhelmed by waves of non-White invaders in the Middle East. In addition, the incredible story of the Tocharians in China (blonde-haired people who built the Great Silk Road cities) come in for special attention, along with genetic evidence for early White expansion deep into China, reaching right to the eastern seaboard of that country.

One of the most interesting chapters deals with the ancient Egyptian civilisation, in which the commonly held Afro-centric theory, which claims that Blacks were responsible for the great achievements in that land, is stunningly refuted with photographic and ultimately genetic evidence. Kemp shows clearly

An Encyclopaedia of the White Race

» Here are just some of the many topics covered in this most comprehensive of books

- Important Issues: Race, Ethnicity and Culture
- Laying the Foundations: The Old European Civilisations
- To the Ends of the Earth: Lost White Migrations
- Inexorably Overwhelmed: Whites in the Near East
- Nordic Desert Empire: Ancient Egypt
- Alpha and Omega: The Rise and Fall of Civilisations Explained
- Conqueror and Creator: Alexander the Great
- Power and Purpose: The Glory of Rome
- Racial Cauldron: Rome and the Middle East
- The First Great Race War 372 - 454 AD: Atilla the Hun
- The Triumph of the Slaves: The Fall of Rome
- Eastern Bulwark: Byzantine
- The Second Great Race War 1095 - 1492 AD: The Crusades
- Lessons in Decline: Spain and Portugal
- The Third Great Race War: 711 - 1492 AD: The Moors Invade Europe
- Destiny and Destruction: Napoleon Bonaparte
- The Isle of Influence: England, Scotland and Wales
- The Fifth Great Race War 1220 - 1650 AD: Genghis Khan and the Mongols
- Gott Mitt Uns: The Rise of Germany
- The Rise and Fall of the Czars: Russia 682 - 1917 AD
- The Rebirth of Classical Culture: The Renaissance
- White Expansion: Voyages of Discovery
- The Sun Never Sets: The British Empire
- Revolution: The Birth of the United States of America
- Immigration and Eugenics: America Until 1945
- The White Man's Burden: South Africa
- Shaping the World: The White Technological Revolution
- The First Great Brothers' War: World War One
- The October Revolution: Communism in Russia
- The Second Great Brothers' War: World War Two
- The White Master Goes Home: De-colonisation
- Social Upheaval: The Civil Rights Era
- The Wall Falls: The Collapse of Communism
- The Changing Face: Non-White Immigration into the White Heartlands
- Ragnarok: The Coming Fall of the West





that the ancient Egyptians were White, and indeed, that the leadership elite of that society was even Nordic in racial make-up.

The book also shows - dramatically - how the ancient Egyptians were finally overrun by their non-White slave population and Black Nubian invasions from the far south, resulting in the 25th Dynasty - significantly, the last dynasty - being Negroid. It is this dynasty to which the Afro-centrists most often refer when claiming the Black origin of Egypt, but, as Kemp's work shows, in fact they simply occupied an empty shell, one which had long since been stripped of its founding population by a process of racial assimilation.

FALL OF GREECE AND ROME

March of the Titans then moves on to discuss the Classical Civilisations, and demonstrates how these civilisations also came to an end after their founding populations all but disappeared under waves of labour-driven immigrants, until they were a minority in both Classical Greece and Rome. In Rome, for example, Kemp shows how the real cause of the fall of the Roman Empire was the direct result of the vanishing of the Romans themselves: in the south of Italy they were absorbed into the racially dissimilar and culturally dissimilar settlers from North Africa, while in the North of Italy and in the rest of the Western Empire, the Romans were absorbed into the racially similar but culturally dissimilar population in that region.

As Kemp points out, by 50 AD, there were 120 million people within the borders of the Empire, of which only some 6.9 million were actually Romans. Given those figures, the subsequent disappearance of the

Roman people - and their civilisation - was an historical inevitability.

Having convincingly solved the issue of why the Roman Empire vanished - and backing it up with genetic evidence in the appendices - Kemp moves on to discuss each and every European nation's racial origins, history and major events, never losing the pace of the storytelling, and all the while ensuring that the broad strokes are understood and absorbed. This storytelling also extends all over the world as the Europeans started engaging in their colonial ventures, and ultimately how the New World - North America, Australia, and New Zealand were settled. The more shorter lived colonial experiments in Africa and Asia are also discussed, all from the viewpoint of the White presence, but all the time showing that European attempts to create White-ruled countries, as opposed to White countries, on those continents, always ended in disaster.

The book also discusses the Eight Great Race Wars which Europeans have fought, ranging from the invasion of Europe by Atilla the Hun, Genghis Khan, the Crusades against the Muslims, the Moorish invasion of Spain, the Asiatic invasions of the Magyars, Bulgars and Khazars, the Ottoman Empire's invasion of south eastern Europe, the war against the American Indians conducted by European settlers in North America, and the most recent Great Race War, that against Mexico by the emerging United States of America, which resulted in the seizure of the states of Texas, California and others from the Mexicans.

In between, the book also shows how Whites have been responsible for almost every single technological innovation in the world today; the rise of the British Empire; how Comm-

unism in the Soviet Union was established; the painful story of the Great World Wars, which Kemp dubs the First and Second Great Brothers' Wars; the Civil Rights Era; the fall of Communism; the stories of South Africa and Rhodesia, and of the European interaction with China, which resulted in a huge racial conflict which ended in Chinese defeat.

FABRICATION

Kemp also discusses in detail how it was possible in early 20th Century Europe for a group such as Adolf Hitler's Nazi party to come to power, and along with that, a highly interesting study of the origins of anti-Semitism, including how the patently fabricated '*Protocols of the Elders of Zion*' was used by the Nazi Party, along with a very real key participation in leadership roles in early world wide Communist parties by certain individual Jews, to 'sell' to the then public the concept of 'scientific anti-Semitism' as opposed to the 'irrational anti-Semitism' of earlier centuries, in which Christians blamed Jews for 'killing Christ'.

Finally, *March of the Titans* comes full circle, and shows how the reason for the fall of all the early White civilisations - namely, the flooding of those territories by immigrants of alien race to do the labour - is exactly the same phenomenon which is occurring in Europe and Britain today, and which, if left unchecked and reversed, will without any doubt cause all the modern European civilisations to collapse as well. This then, is the real purpose of history, and its great lesson, which the White European West will have to learn if it is to survive.

March of the Titans, a History of the White Race, can be purchased from Excalibur Books.

'Britain Has the Right to be British'

» Arthur Kemp, author of *The March of the Titans*, speaks at BNP branch meetings

» "If China has a right to be Chinese, if Nigeria has a right to be Nigerian, if Israel has a right to be Jewish, then Britain has the right to be British!" This was the message brought to members of several BNP branches by *March of the Titans* author Arthur Kemp, who spoke as an invited guest speaker in Rochdale and Birmingham last month.

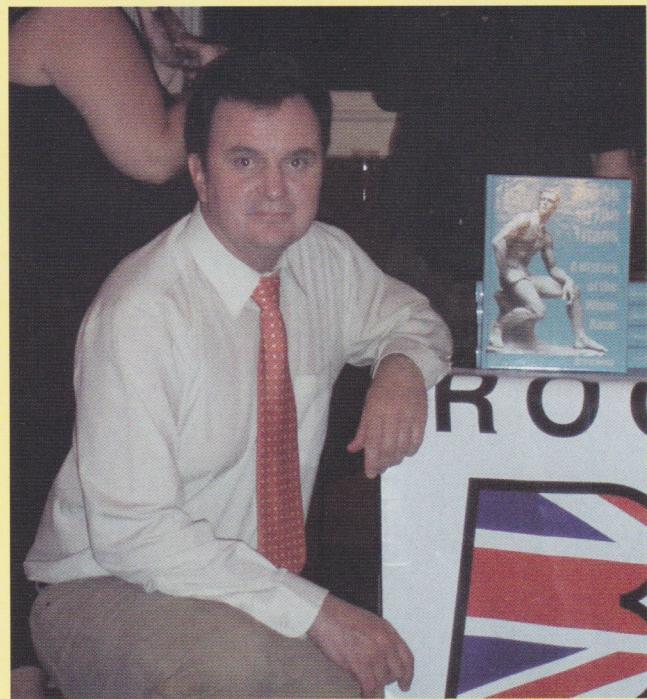
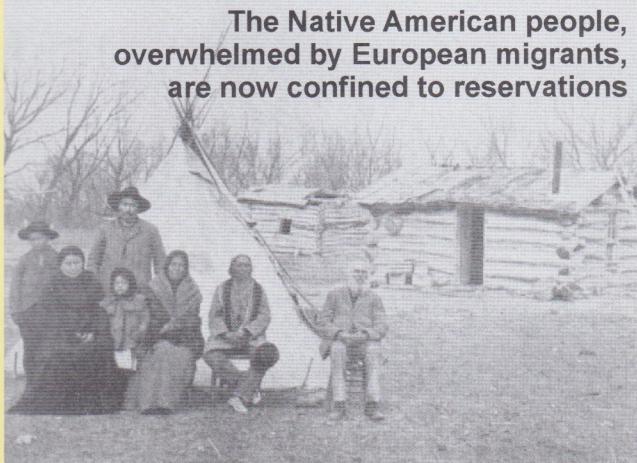
"And if you are wondering, by British, do I mean White, you are damn right I do," Kemp continued, to applause. "If the Black community can have Blacks only newspapers, Black Entertainment Television, Black this and Black that, then why can't there be a pro-White group as well? It is hypocrisy and double standards for the Establishment to be perfectly okay with all sorts of Blacks-only groups, but to attack and smear anything that is for Whites."

"Imagine going to Saudi Arabia and telling the Saudis that within 50 years, their country would no longer be Saudi, but British Christian. They would throw you out, if they didn't cut off your head first. Imagine going to Nigeria, and telling the Nigerians that within 50 years, Nigeria would no longer be Nigerian, but German? They would laugh at you and show you the door. But European countries are told that they will no longer be European in 50 years or so, and anyone who dares to object is attacked and dismissed as evil."

Discussing how he started writing his book, *March of the Titans*, Kemp explained that very early on in writing it, he came up against the problem of trying to explain why some civilisations could last thousands of years, while others collapsed after only a few hundred. "Finally I realised that each civilisation or culture is unique to the people who made it - the Chinese civilisation was made by the Chinese people, the Australian Aboriginal culture was made by those people, the Zulu culture was made by the Zulus, and so on. This also applies to the European culture and civilisation."

"Now," Kemp said, "It is obvious that if the Chinese people vanished tomorrow, their civilisation would vanish along with them. Let's say that Australian Aborigines started emigrating to China in their millions, and slowly

The Native American people, overwhelmed by European migrants, are now confined to reservations



displaced the Chinese from possession of that country. The Chinese civilisation would vanish, to be replaced by a culture reflecting the new inhabitants of that country."

NATIVE AMERICANS

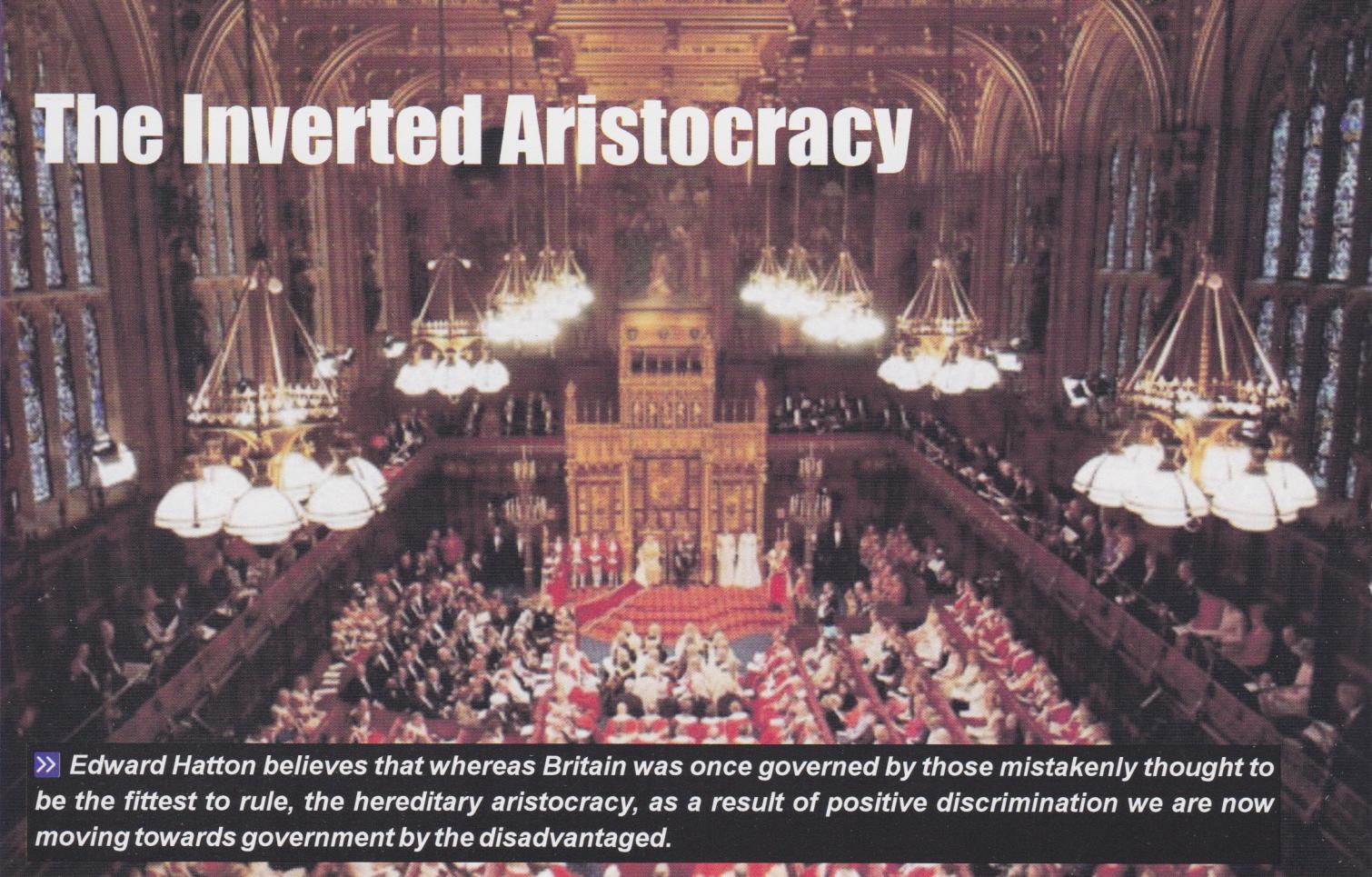
"This happened in North America: for centuries, the American Indian civilisation dominated the North American continent, but after Columbus arrived, that region filled up with White settlers, who squeezed the American Indians out of possession of that land. The American Indian civilisation 'fell' because the population of North America changed, and their culture was replaced by a new one, reflecting the nature of the new inhabitants of that land, namely Europeans."

"Hence it became obvious that as long as the founding population of a culture or civilisation remains intact, then that civilisation will remain standing. If the founding population changes - most often through its replacement with a new, racially alien population, then the original founding population's culture or civilisation also vanishes, to be replaced by one reflecting the nature of the new inhabitants. This applies to all races, all nations and all cultures, and has absolutely nothing to do with any subjective notions of inferiority, superiority, and so on, which have absolutely nothing to do with the ability to survive."

"In Britain today, mass immigration is slowly but surely displacing the founding population with non-European immigrants. If this trend is allowed to continue, the British civilisation will also vanish, to be replaced by a new one reflecting the new racial make-up of the country."

Kemp added that he was very impressed with the progress made by the BNP, and lauded the party for daring to adopt new tactics and policies which had finally, after decades of non-starter policies and historical fetishism which had made the party unelectable, led to a major step forward. "With all due respect to the 'old BNP' supporters, some of who I know personally, there just cannot be any doubt that the modern forward looking nationalist approach is the recipe for success."

The Inverted Aristocracy



» Edward Hatton believes that whereas Britain was once governed by those mistakenly thought to be the fittest to rule, the hereditary aristocracy, as a result of positive discrimination we are now moving towards government by the disadvantaged.

» In Britain only two centuries or so ago there was the widely held view that certain people were simply born to rule. The ability of these people to rule was in the blood. The aristocracy, and the monarchy at its head, possessed the hereditary faculties to govern, and to question this view seemed as ridiculous as its advocacy might appear today.

Even as representative democracy developed the perception that certain people were simply born to govern was enshrined in the parliamentary system. There was the hereditary House of Lords - which last produced a senior cabinet minister (Lord Carrington) as recently as 1982. Peers were in parliament, and in government, not clearly because of their ability but because of a factor entirely beyond their control: that they were the eldest son of a peer of the realm. The New Labour government removed most of the hereditary peers from the House of Lords. This was ostensibly, at least, a democratic move. It was absurd, Blair declared, that someone should be making laws because their ancestor slept with a king. It was to make the British system of government more democratic. However, over the last 30 years (and especially under Tony Blair) we have seen a development of a fair-ground mirror version of government by the aristocracy. We are moving towards government by the apparently disadvantaged, regardless of their ability to govern. And we are returning to the socially divided form of democracy we once had.

TOKEN WOMAN

This trend - often called 'positive discrimination' - began with the promotion of women into government positions not on the grounds of their ability but on the grounds of their sex alone. Of course, there have been many outstanding female cabinet ministers and certain examples are so glaring they need not even be cited. Mrs

Thatcher may have gone on to be Prime Minister, but she is a very clear example of the beginnings of government by the 'disadvantaged' rather than the necessarily talented. According to Alan Clark, in his history of the Conservative Party, Edward Heath, when appointing his cabinet, declared, "Now we need to appoint our token woman."

Ever since that point, there has almost always been at least one woman in the cabinet, even if, for many years, this was Mrs Thatcher herself. Indeed, John Major was criticised for failing to put any women in his first cabinet. The view was already entrenched. Women are under-represented. This is due to historical sexism. Therefore to right this wrong there must be a woman in the cabinet, regardless of whether or not a man might be better qualified for the same job. Blair's Labour Opposition took this idea to its logical extreme in the mid-1990s. It drew-up its women-only shortlists. It institutionalised women being necessarily appointed over possibly superior male



Edward Heath was the first to appoint a 'token' woman minister



David Cameron greets a potential token black MP

candidates. And what was the result? Blair's Babes. Female lobby fodder. The perception was that many were, in essence, second-rate MPs. However, the result has been an entrenched view that women must be selected, even if it involves turning down better male candidates. Now Cameron, another Blair but in Tory clothing, is doing the same thing.

TOKEN ETHNIC

Had Edward Heath been appointing his cabinet today, he probably would not have referred to a token woman. But he may have needed to appoint a token 'ethnic minority member'. Again, members of ethnic minorities are under-represented in Parliament. They are, so it is thought, a disadvantaged group. And the view is beginning to develop that, regardless of ability, they must be in Parliament and Government.

Many commentators incorrectly claim that Britain's first 'ethnic minority' MPs were elected in 1987. In fact an Indian was elected as early as 1892, when Dadabhai Naoroji was returned as Liberal MP for Finsbury Central. One can only guess that this MP's ability was such to have quashed any racism towards him. However, Labour is now leading the way in appointing people because they are ethnic minority members. Again and again, one notes all-Asian or even all-Muslim shortlists in certain seats in the Midlands and the North of England. In other London seats, there is considerable pressure to ensure that the PPC (Prospective Parliamentary Candidate) is black. One might suspect that it won't be long before we clearly see all-Asian or all-black shortlists in Britain.

It is a widely held view that David Lammy was appointed to succeed Bernie Grant as MP because he was black and rapidly given ministerial office for the same

reason. He is also recognised as a pretty useless government minister. Naturally, the Conservatives follow on behind in all such matters. Windsor Conservative Association, when appointing their PPC and presumably looking for the best possible candidate, barely looked at Sir Malcom Rifkind, the former Foreign Secretary. They appointed a mixed race candidate. And Cameron's Conservatives are attempting to force local Tories to select ethnic minorities, women and homosexuals. There were two black members of Tony Blair's Cabinet in 2005. One wonders if they will become, like women, a fixture in all Cabinets. But there is another problem with these race-related appointments. They emphasise what a divided society Britain is.

In a cohesive society, people vote on how they believe the country should be run. They will vote for a party that best reflects their view or the largest party that is nearest to their view. In a deeply divided society, such as Northern Ireland, people will be more likely to vote for a party that clearly represents their community within the institutions of the state. To a great extent, British politics was once like this, or at least was perceived to be so. The middle-classes tended to vote Conservative or Liberal and the working-class tended to vote Labour, because they looked after *their* interests. Certainly by the time of Mrs Thatcher, this system had broken down. Far fewer people thought, 'I'm working-class. I must vote Labour.' People, of course, voted in their own interests but for parties that at least claimed to represent everybody. Labour's abandonment of Clause 4 was a clear attempt to bury the idea that they were 'a party for the workers'.

Parliamentary membership on the grounds of race, even if within established political parties, is a return to this divisive form of politics. It is simply a new division. This idea is perhaps best crystallised by a *Guardian* article ("Racism is Learned Behaviour and We Have to Unlearn it", 21 March 2005) in which various eminent blacks and Asians were asked about their views on race and identity. An Anglo-Chinese interviewee said that it will be an improvement when "we get our own MP." This kind of view moves towards a system of government in which MPs are not just representing their constituencies and parties, but also representing their race. This is just as divisive as them representing 'their class'.

FINNISH EXAMPLE

Some countries have enshrined these ideas into law. A clear example is Finland. By convention, half of all government ministers must be women as must half of all MPs. It is possible that all the female MPs elected in the last Finnish election were, by coincidence, the best people for the job but, as they were appointed because of gender rather than ability, we'll never know. Ethnic, or at least linguistic division, is enshrined into the Finnish system in a less concrete way. Due to the fact that Finland used to be ruled by Sweden, there is a Swedish-speaking minority in the country. They compose five percent of the population, only live in the south west and tend to be wealthier than Finnish speakers. This minority have their own university and most eminent Finns (such as Sibelius) were Swedish speakers.

But as Finns are clearly dominant now, Swedish-



Finnish Parliament is a home of tokenism

speakers have minority status in the same way that Asian people might do in Britain. This group even has its own political party - the Swedish People's Party. The vast majority of Swedish speakers vote for this party. It is neither Left nor Right. Its sole purpose is to promote the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority. Its tiny number of MPs insist on speaking Swedish in parliament. They have been part of almost every single Finnish government since independence. And all Finnish national organisations must have a Swedish-speaking quota. Hence, this group have a lot more power than their numbers merit.

Whilst most parliaments only reflect the country's political divisions, the Finnish parliament reflects its ethnic division in a very clear way. Places are reserved in

government for women and governmental organisations for Swedish-speakers, regardless of ability. Naturally, this both reflects and contributes to a division along language lines.

ABILITY NOT IDENTITY

Parliament and government should reflect the political view-points of the nation. And in a meritocracy people should be selected for parliament or government on the grounds of ability. Selecting government ministers on the grounds of their membership of an apparently disadvantaged group is no better than the old system of selecting them because of their membership of a clearly advantaged group. Those who advocate all-women or ethnic minority shortlists do not want to make parliament 'more representative'. One would never hear them say, for example, "one third of British people are pensioners and parliament must reflect this" or "a certain percentage of people are racist and parliament must reflect this."

The democratic way is to over-look every issue but ability and political persuasion. If Britain does not return to this idea, it will become like Finland in which people are appointed, in many cases, by gender or, to a lesser extent, their mother tongue, over ability. And this will do nothing but emphasise and worsen the racial divisions within the UK. The BNP seem to be the only party pledged to ensure that this kind of inverted aristocratic rule will be stopped.

Labour Shortage is a Mythical Concept

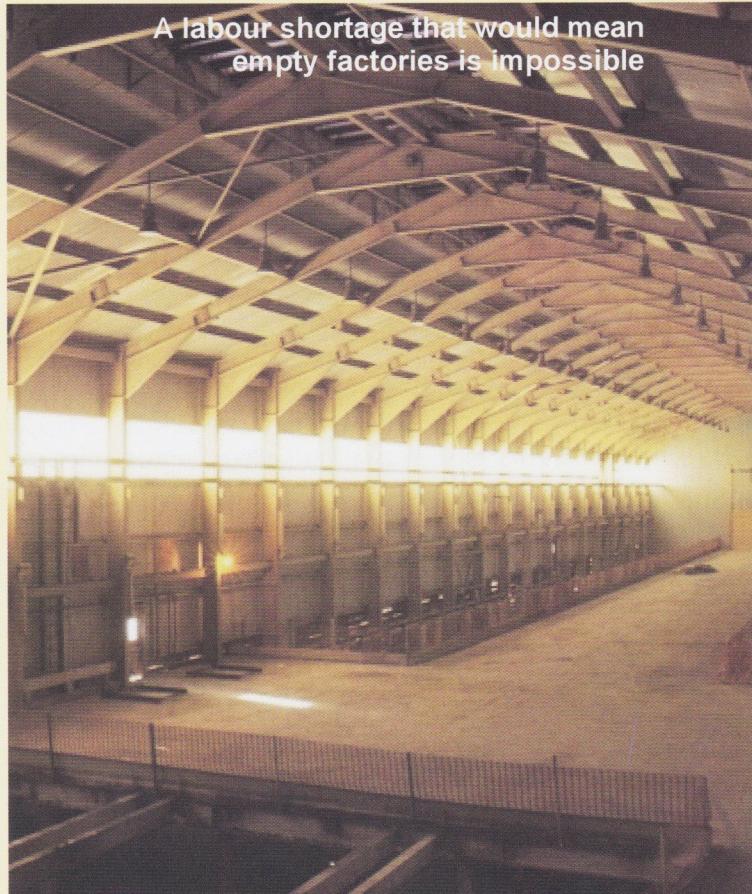
» *A vast range of myths are used to con the people of this country into believing that immigration is good for us. Alan Goodacre explains why the concept of 'labour shortage' is perhaps the easiest to debunk*

» Unlike some of the other "immigration is good for us" myths, the falsity of the "labour shortage" tale isn't even a question of empirical fact: it's a *completely impossible concept*, which can't ever be true, not in Britain today or anywhere else.

Why? Because, for any commodity sold in a market economy, there will *always* be some of that commodity available for those who have enough money to buy it. As a result, there is never a 'shortage' of anything, only a shortage at a given price. Is there a shortage of Rolls Royces, because I would like to have one, but can't seem to find one at a price I can afford? Of course not.

The same goes for labour. There is not a single job in Britain, that the employer couldn't fill, if he were willing to pay the going rate for the skill in question. I personally challenge the users of this ridiculous concept to show me a single job, anywhere in Britain, that is an exception to this.

A labour shortage that would mean empty factories is impossible





Employers are not entitled to cheap labour

Any employer who claims there's a shortage of labour, is merely saying he doesn't feel like paying the market rate for the skill he wants to hire. And maybe he doesn't. I don't like paying high prices for things I want, either. But a high price for labour is a good thing - provided, of course, that it's a high real price, after adjustment for inflation, that it's sustainable, and a few other caveats.

It is true that we sometimes carelessly use the word 'shortage', as when referring to the looming oil shortage. But this doesn't literally mean there won't be any oil. There always will be. It's just that, as the world's oil reserves run down, oil will become prohibitively expensive, and thus unavailable to ordinary people for its present uses. That's the nature of the crisis. From an absolutely strict economic point-of-view, it's an energy price crisis.

The market rate for labour was mentioned above. Aren't businessmen and Tories supposed to *like* free markets? Well, here we've caught them out in their dirty little secret: they don't really believe in all their Thatcherite blather about the wonders of free markets. They only believe in free markets as long as they serve their interests. When the free market deals them a nasty surprise, like rising wages, suddenly they demand a government programme, i.e. mass immigration, to intervene in the free market and distort it to their advantage.

Now at this point, some businessman is sure to say, 'yes, we can find employees if we pay enough, but we can't find employees at reasonable prices.' But this is worthy of laughter, as nobody would take me seriously if I demanded a Rolls Royce at a 'reasonable' price. 'Reasonable' is just a code word here for 'cheap', and while we all like to get things cheap, there is no reason on earth why employers are entitled to cheap labour. They should have to pay the market rate for the things they want to buy, just like everybody else.

Expensive labour is a good thing, because it means somebody is being well paid. This is so painfully obvious, that sophisticated people have difficult understanding it. One almost feels foolish pointing it out. But, as George Orwell wrote, it takes constant effort to remain aware of the obvious. Most of the mistakes of the current regime turn on such simple things, not on sophisticated errors.

In fact, real academic economics (which is not the same thing as the intellectual pap one finds in *The Economist*, *The Financial Times*, and other globalist magazines and newspapers) doesn't even recognise 'shortage' as a concept. Economists sometimes use the term, when talking to the public, but among themselves,

they recognise that while things like inflation, unemployment, and growth are real economic concepts, shortage is not.

To be absolutely precise, shortages can exist, when we're no longer talking about a market economy. So the concept is valid for non-market economies like the USSR, where State Tractor Factory No. 5 in Novosibirsk really did sometimes want workers and have no way of getting them by offering better pay. So here we have the amusing sight of the ultra-capitalists spouting crypto-Marxist economics!

Honestly, the above argument is really all there is to this question. Many economic questions are complicated; this one isn't. But because the hired sophists of business interests who want cheap labour are quite inventive at blowing smoke over this question, and making it seem complicated, it is wise to refute in advance some of their arguments:

Sophism 1: 'But businesses need workers!'

Rebuttal 1: Businesses don't ever 'need' anything. They *want* certain things, in order to exist and turn a profit, but no business has an intrinsic right to turn a profit, or even to exist. If they can manage to do either or both of these things, in a free market, that's their right, and a perfectly fine thing, but there's no entitlement to be profitable - or even not to go bankrupt - if they can't make a product that customers will pay more for than it costs to make.

Sophism 2: 'But if businesses don't get workers, they'll go broke and there'll be unemployment!'

Rebuttal 2: Wait a minute. If businesses can't find workers, this is obviously because unemployment is low, or there'd be takers. So they're basically telling us that cutting off the supply of foreign labour will drive down unemployment so low that it will cause unemployment to go up!

Sophism 3: 'There are some jobs Britons won't do.'

Rebuttal 3: Only at a given wage! If businesses paid enough, there'd be plenty of takers. There are plenty of takers for lots of tough, dangerous and nasty jobs - like working on North Sea oil rigs - when the wage paid is adequate to make up for the unpleasantness of the work. And when labour markets are tight, employers have to make these jobs less unpleasant, by improving working conditions.

Sophism 4: 'Free markets are good. So a free market in foreign labour is good.'

Rebuttal 4: For a start, sensible people don't worship free markets. They use them as a tool, for what they are worth, but understand that they have limits. And as noted above, mass immigration is *not* a free-market policy. The free market solution is to let wages rise to attract takers for the unfilled jobs. Mass immigration is a government intervention in the economy, which prevents this free-market solution from operating. This isn't real capitalism at all: it's *corporatism* - fake capitalism, with an economy manipulated by government to serve powerful economic interests.

» Ian Buckley reports on a global capitalist disaster in Wales

An Unlucky Star

» It'll be an unhappy Christmas for many citizens of Newport, Wales this year. The reason is quite simple: 315 of them will lose their jobs when the Lucky Goldstar factory finally closes. It is the last chapter in a disastrous saga that began in 1996 when John Major used a silver-plated spade in the opening ceremony at the site.

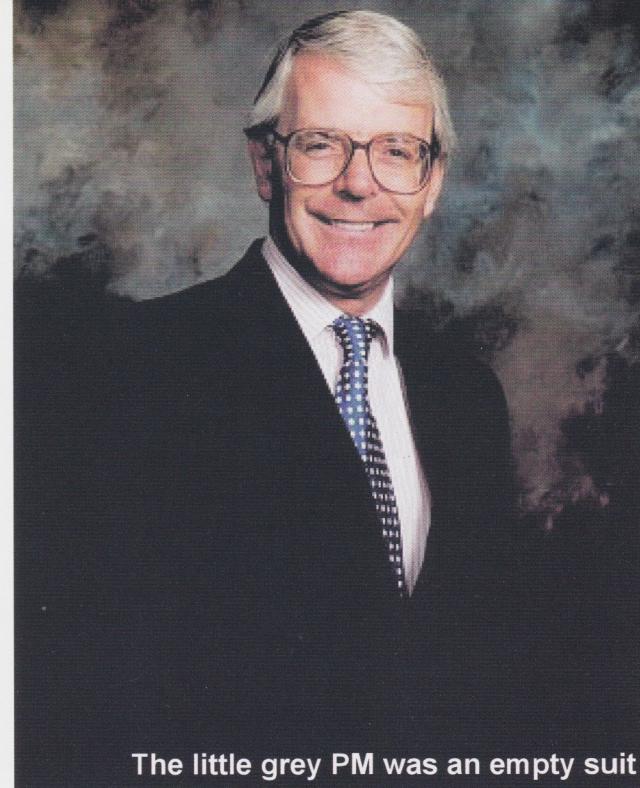
The now almost-forgotten Major has gone on to his leather chair in the boardroom of the Carlyle Group, while the Welsh factory workers must learn to cope in an increasingly harsh society afflicted by social collapse, crime and drug addiction. One empty suit has vanished, being replaced by another stock figure from Central Globalist Casting PLC, possibly even more subservient to the wishes of the US power elite and multinational big business.

When the LG complex opened, the little grey PM stated that: "It reinforces Britain's progress in becoming the enterprise centre of Europe and it will get better", while William Hague's comments were: "It's unqualified good news for Wales and the whole of Britain. It's the biggest vote of confidence the Welsh economy has ever had."

Just a few years on, and the sum total remaining 'achievement' - lauded by these incompetents in overblown rhetoric - is as follows.

One factory only open for a few more months, another factory - LG Philips - that closed three years ago, and finally one factory that never even opened. By the way, the last plant cost £1.2 billion and

The award winning LG 'Chocolate', not made in the UK



The little grey PM was an empty suit

was intended as a major (no pun intended!) base for semiconductor production in South Wales.

In total, £247 million of taxpayers' money was wasted on this project, the jewel in the crown of 'inward investment'. Essentially, the taxpayer subsidised a wealthy Korean multinational in order to produce non-existent or highly temporary jobs.

PERCEPTIVE COMMENTARY

As a perceptive commentator, Guillaume Robin, wrote in a *Le Monde Diplomatique* article entitled *Keeping it cheap: the real cost of inward investment*: "For two decades, while the numbers employed by British industry have halved (3.8 million in 1995), jobs in foreign companies have risen by 30%. The United Kingdom prides itself on attracting 40% of US and Japanese investment within the European Union, as well as more than half of inward investments by Korean or Taiwanese companies."

Robin went on to state that inward investment was part and parcel of a low-wage, low-skill economy with deplorable social conditions. Thus: "For a regressive approach to social issues, however, the UK clearly leads the field: 12% of the working population get no holiday pay and 22% of full-time employees work more than a 48-hour week (compared with just 7% in France). And the few remaining public services resort to practices that would have inspired Charles Dickens to put pen to paper."

Inward investment was nothing more than industrial colonisation, much the same as happened in China, Manchuria, India and Korea during the early 20th century. Any normal, intelligent person would have realised that the colonisers would be off to pastures new - such as Poland and Romania - once an even cheaper and more pliable workforce was available in those countries. Unfortunately, our Labour - Lib Dem - Con dinosaur politicians are not normal intelligent people!

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John Bean's Nationalist Notebook

The Pope Had No Need To Apologise

The angry and anti-Christian outpourings from Muslim protestors around the globe in response to the Pope's reference to the warnings of a 14th century Byzantine emperor are what we have now come to expect. Where present or past actions of Christians, Jews, Hindus, Sikhs or Buddhists are the subject of criticism, we do not see violent protests, with some protestors calling for beheadings; not in this country and rarely elsewhere. It is only Islam that considers itself to be beyond the slightest criticism and unfortunately it now appears that even some so-called moderates of that faith are prepared to condone those calling for violence.

The Pope may have apologised for the upset his quotation may have caused by the "misinterpretation" of his words, but let us look at what the Byzantine emperor Manuel II Paleologos actually said. He was talking about the issue of jihad, holy war, and added: "Show me just what Mohammed brought that was new, and there you will find things only evil and inhuman, such as his command to spread by the sword the faith he preached."

We would first make the point that no doubt this quotation will shortly be heard in Leeds court at the second trial of Nick Griffin for telling some home truths about certain Muslim activities in Britain. The second point is that the religion of Islam was established only by the sword, with minimal conversion, throughout the Arabian peninsular, then on through the then Christian lands of Egypt, North Africa, Spain and Portugal. The rest of Europe was saved by Charles Martel at the battle of Tours, France, in 732. It was the arrival of the Ottoman Turks (who soon became Muslims) in what is now modern day Western Turkey and the Holy Land, that brought the next attack upon Christianity with conversions again being made by the sword. It was this that caused the comment above from the Byzantium emperor. His warning came too late, for in 1453 Christian Constantinople fell to the Turks, with most of the Balkans being 'converted' by their swords within another hundred years.

Although Peter Clarke, the head of the Metropolitan Police anti-terrorist branch, has said that "thousands of British Muslims are being watched by police and MI5 under suspicion of possible terrorist involvement, we do not suggest that Muslims are planning a third military attack upon Europe. They don't have to. Their belief in large families means that it is only a question of time (probably less than 50 years) before they can achieve their conquest demographically.

In the meantime Christians appear to receive minimum support from our own police as a result of abuse and attacks upon churches and church goers. Imagine the police action if Westminster Cathedral had been a Mosque and the demonstrators outside on September 17th had been Christians. As it was the Muslim demonstrators insulted the Christian congregation as they left the Cathedral with several

placards reading "Jesus is the slave of Allah". Will Anjem Choudary be prosecuted by Sir Ian Blair (write and ask him) for saying to the congregation: "Whoever insults the message of Mohammed is going to be subject to capital punishment"?

CBI Begins To See Sense

When Sir Digby Jones was Director General of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) we were constantly told that immigration was good for business. Whether or not Sir Digby's earlier connections with the Commission For Racial Equality affected his pro-immigration stance, our condemnation of his claim brought one or two complaints in our mail box from businessmen who thought we were getting a bit too 'bolshie'. Well, the good news is that the CBI's new Director General, Richard Lambert seems to take a more commonsense view of the overall problems that immigration is bringing - a view also held by several UK Chambers of Commerce.

Although in a London speech last month he warned of "ugly indications of xenophobia and racism in local politics" (which is code for "I am not supporting the BNP, but..."), in essence he was calling for British business to shut the door on more immigrants from Eastern Europe, even if only temporarily. He said the Government should have a "pause for breath" before the next wave of immigrants from Bulgaria and Romania. He added: "... mass immigration was now a social issue....This has potential implications for the social fabric, on housing and the way we live. We risk having a very unskilled workforce and there are clear links between skills, unemployment, health and crime."

Meanwhile Sir Digby Jones is on a speaking engagement around the country pushing the case for even more cheap immigrant workers. He is expected to double his former £325,000 salary with new directorships and the speaking fees. Writing in the *Sunday Telegraph*, 20.8.06 he said: "We have a tight labour market in the UK and yet wage inflation has not been a problem. Immigrants are doing the work for less." Well, that's an admission for you!

Sir Digby is also one of the well-known City names backing a campaign headed by pressure group Business for New Europe (BNE) to welcome Bulgarian and Romanian workers to Britain. They claim that the experience with the Polish and other East European workers has shown that over a billion pounds has been generated in tax and insurance which more than compensates for the money they have sent home, plus child benefits claimed so far. We put this to the BNP's economics guru, Alan Goodacre, who gave this reply:

It's nonsense, because raw tax receipts vs benefit costs are only a small fraction of the economic impact of immigration. The following are far bigger.

1. Immigrant workers drive down indigenous wages.
2. Driving up housing costs.

3. Driving up non-benefit government spending on everything from roads to schools to hospitals.
4. Driving 350,000 Brits to emigrate every year (taking their tax receipts with them, if you want to play that game).
5. Discouraging skill acquisition by Brits.
6. Short-term: diluting the capital-to-labour ratio of our economy (less productive machinery per worker, so lower overall productivity).
7. Long-term: encouraging business to substitute cheap labour for capital investment.
8. Long-term: discouraging innovation in labour-saving technologies.

EU Takes Over by Stealth

Although the British public will from time to time mutter about the stupidity of many aspects of EU legislation - the latest costly nonsense on child car seats being a good example - the majority still consider it to be a "no go" area as a political issue. As 70% of our laws now originate from the EU this is surprising. It probably results from the long term brainwashing of the electorate to believing that to oppose the concept of a bureaucratic, all-powerful federal European government is somehow being anti-European. This is not how the BNP sees it.

On September 22nd the first of several EU meetings took place which eventually will alter our whole justice system, including saying farewell to *habeas corpus*, and take immigration control out of our own hands. Yet it only made secondary news for a couple of days in the British media - receiving less coverage than the jolly tale of the two immigration judges and the sexy, illegal immigrant Brazilian cleaning lady. The meeting was the preliminary one of the EU Justice & Home Affairs Committee to phase out the present national veto in this area, and it was made clear that it was to have full jurisdiction over border controls of member nations, which includes Brussels' control of immigration into Britain and eventually foreign police operating in the UK.

As we go to press our Labour government and the Tory and Lib-Dem opposition show no signs of opposing what will finally make the EU to all intents and purposes a state in its own right. Within it there will be no place for our *habeas corpus* or trial by independent jury which has existed for over a thousand years. And we will all assumed to be guilty unless found otherwise.

The BNP must now take the lead in the struggle for freedom from the EU dictatorship, a lead that was for a time mainly the province of UKIP.

UKIP in Disarray

The election of Nigel Farage in place of Roger Knapman as the new leader of UKIP appears to have put the party into further disarray. Two years ago following the Kilroy-Silk hype, UKIP won 12 seats in the European elections. With Kilroy resigning and publicly returning to his Labour roots, and two other MEPs becoming independents, they are now down to nine. Yet only two bothered to turn

up to last month's meeting where the results of the leadership election were announced. They were Roger Knapman and Jeffrey Titford.

With Mr Campbell-Bannerman previously announcing he would no longer continue as Party Chairman, the election of the hard-drinking, ladies man Farage has led to several resignations from the party's NEC. This includes General Secretary Geoffrey Kingscott, David Noakes and Gill Chant. In her resignation statement Gill Chant said: "Unlike the UKIP 'establishment', a substantial number of the members of UKIP realise that there is something very wrong with the party. I, with some others on the NEC, tried to do something about it. We failed.... I have no confidence in the future of UKIP with Nigel Farage as leader.

She ended her statement with: "I can no longer support this inept and bizarre organisation which has so singularly failed its dedicated grassroots."

That is the tragedy of UKIP; the betrayal of so many dedicated patriots. In spite of the media hype that directed voters away from the BNP and to the "safety net" of UKIP at the Euro elections, the hard work of the membership played no small part in achieving the 2004 success. And what annoys many of them most of all is that their MEPs have broken their promise to give large parts of their huge salaries and expenses to UKIP. That does not mean to say that they all followed Nigel Farage's example of high living, which gave employment to Brussels' bar-keepers and, allegedly, ladies of the night.

Support Our Coppers

The occasional reader has accused us of being anti-police because of our condemnation of politically correct police chiefs and other ranks coming up to retirement who concur with the anti-white dictates from the Home Office. Let us express our sympathy for the ordinary copper on the beat who has to risk life and limb in today's crime infested Britain. Their view was epitomised in a letter from a recently retired policeman to John Gaunt of *The Sun*, 29.08.06, following the racist murder of Peter Woodhams in Canning Town, East London. Here are extracts:

"The Force I joined has become an embarrassment as it has drifted into an inefficient service run by some of the most clueless people you could wish to encounter. I question the worth of the hundreds of Police Community Support Officers that Ian Blair has appointed, mainly from the visible ethnic minority backgrounds. At the moment nearly every bus in London is carrying an advert to recruit these people promising them they will make a visible difference and earn up to 25K a year.

"I am in Lambeth at eight at night now and guess what? Not a CPSO in sight. They have all done the 8am-4pm shift and are tucked away in their houses counting the dosh while I witness street fights, thieving and general mayhem outside takeaways.

"Well at eight in the morning it is my guess that the hoodies and other scumbags that killed poor Peter Woodhams are all tucked up in their pits sleeping off the final puff of crack from the night before."

- A. The deportation of several hundred thousand Europeans, or
- B. The deportation of several million non-whites (many born in Britain)?

Many East Europeans tend not to take out British citizenship because they see themselves as returning home once they have made their 'packet', as did the British migrants workers in Germany (Remember *Auf Wiedersehen Pet?*). Many East European nations now have a higher rate of economic growth than Britain's current 1%; e.g. Slovakia 5%, Russia 6% (the highest of the G8 nations), Estonia 10%. The economic recovery of these nations will be a strong incentive for many to return home. In 10 or 15 years some Britons might become economic migrants themselves if these economies overtake that of Britain.

If Britain becomes a majority non-white country, then the last refuge of the white man will be Eastern Europe. Imagine a Britain where the white minority is subject to robbery, rape, violent dispossession and murder. It would be a savage kind of justice if white refugees fleeing Britain to Eastern Europe were stopped by border guards saying: "We were not welcome in your country, so you are not welcome in ours".

The white race is less than 10% of the world's population and our birth rates have collapsed. White people should avoid the petty bickering which led to two fratricidal world wars.

The tabloids have discovered a "safe" form of racism. You can say about other Europeans what you cannot say about non-whites. The BNP should not be jumping on that bandwagon.

Sviatoslav Novak Durham

» Housing The Rest Of The World

"Social Housing" issues seem to play a big part in the daily lives of many British citizens, and in Leeds the situation is no less dire than most other places.

A recent disturbance between local residents on the Seacroft Estate and a new Angolan family, which led

to their departure, made headline news. But many were puzzled why such people had obviously been given priority for a four-bedroom house in an area where up to 300 families are said to apply for every vacant property!

Angola used to be a Portuguese colony, so why didn't these people seek asylum in Portugal instead of the UK? I think we all know the answer to that....

Leeds City Council recently stated that over the last three years the number of council houses and flats had gone down from 67,000 to just 61,000, a reduction of over 9%. In such circumstances, as the official 'Waiting List' gets longer we have to wonder why Leeds, like many other local authorities, is trying to house the rest of the world before our own people.

D.S.Boyes
Leeds

Naivete Ain't Wisdom

The French have a saying that: "Life is full of little ironies". Never is this more true than with regard to the BNP. I spotted a perfect piece of irony in *The Church Times* (the Anglican weekly newspaper).

Just prior to this May's local elections it ran an article about the BNP: "Bishops Resist BNP's Attempt to win Christian Vote" was the heading. It had the usual stuff about faith leaders "joining together" and signatories to pledges for "peace and harmony in our communities."

As we know more than ever, naivete ain't wisdom. Just like Lenin the cunning Jihadists and Islamonazis know their useful idiots. They regard them with utter contempt, just like the Soviet and Chinese reds did with the Western student rebels, enjoying their agit-prop phase before they turned into compliant citizens.

Elsewhere in *The Church Times* there was an item entitled "Beware Islam, Campaigner warns." This was about a book called *Islam, The Challenge To The Church* by Revd Dr Patrick Sookhdeo. The question is, of course, why is this book by an academic deemed worthy of serious attention and analysis, yet when Nick

Griffin (who is hardly inarticulate) says the same thing he is dismissed as a racist or wicked extremist. The same thing is now happening (thanks to the BNP's earlier work) with certain national newspaper columnists who write articles vindicating the BNP's stance yet take every opportunity to malign the party with the same old clichés.

John Roberts
e-mail

>> BNP And Party Democracy

I have been following the BNP for a number of years and congratulate you on the way the party has moved forward in many areas to become a more modern political party. There is however one fundamental area which I believe the party needs to change to become a more accepted political party. This is the area of party democracy.

All the other mainstream and smaller political parties have a democratic structure and process where members are able to vote for leaders, positions in the party and policies. All members are also invited to a party conference. I don't believe the current British National Party system where only very active members and people in positions of influence are allowed to the party conference is enough.

Also decisions made at the conference are not binding on the party (nor are they at the Lib-Lab-Con conferences - *Editor*). This may be suitable to small organisations or businesses but not to political parties who themselves are representing the democratic idea and process. Many reasons have been given for taking this stand and promises of modernisation have been made but unless the party becomes democratic it will never be accepted into the mainstream.

Clive West
Dewsbury

Clive West's letter was written before he received our September issue, in which Nick Griffin, Party Chairman, explained how the BNP will move towards further party democracy - Editor

» The BNP is likely to reach power amidst an escalating crisis resulting from global depletion of fossil fuels. Our principal task upon reaching power will be to build an economy that allows everyone to enjoy a good living standard and high quality of life, without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

A BNP government will extensively develop renewable energy sources. In order to minimise the challenge presented to the electrical grid by intermittent supply, renewable generation will be spread across as many different modes as possible - wind, wave, tidal, solar, biomass and renewable energy converters will be geographically dispersed across the widest possible area, to minimise intermittency in each mode. However, there remain fundamental difficulties with integrating large amounts of intermittent generating capacity into the national grid. This problem will ultimately limit renewable energy supply to the grid. The problem will persist until it is possible to produce either a geographically dispersed international grid, which can balance the variability on a continental scale, or a cheap, efficient and readily available means of storing electric power. The first option presents severe security problems for any nation. The second raises technical and environmental problems associated with large-scale energy storage. (Reference: 1)

Improvements in energy efficiency are capable of reducing our energy needs. However, many of the easiest improvements in efficiency have already been made. Further large-scale improvements will require changes in the structure of our towns and cities, major renovations of buildings, changes in lifestyles and a change in the dominant modes of transportation. These changes can generally take place only slowly, if they do take place at all, meaning that the rate of improvement in energy efficiency will also be relatively slow.

It is likely that the decline in availability of fossil fuels will generally outpace the growth rate of renewable energy systems and any improvements that can be made in energy efficiency. This will apply to coal just as much as for oil and gas. Coal mining is very capital and labour intensive, making it difficult to achieve any rapid growth in supply as oil and gas

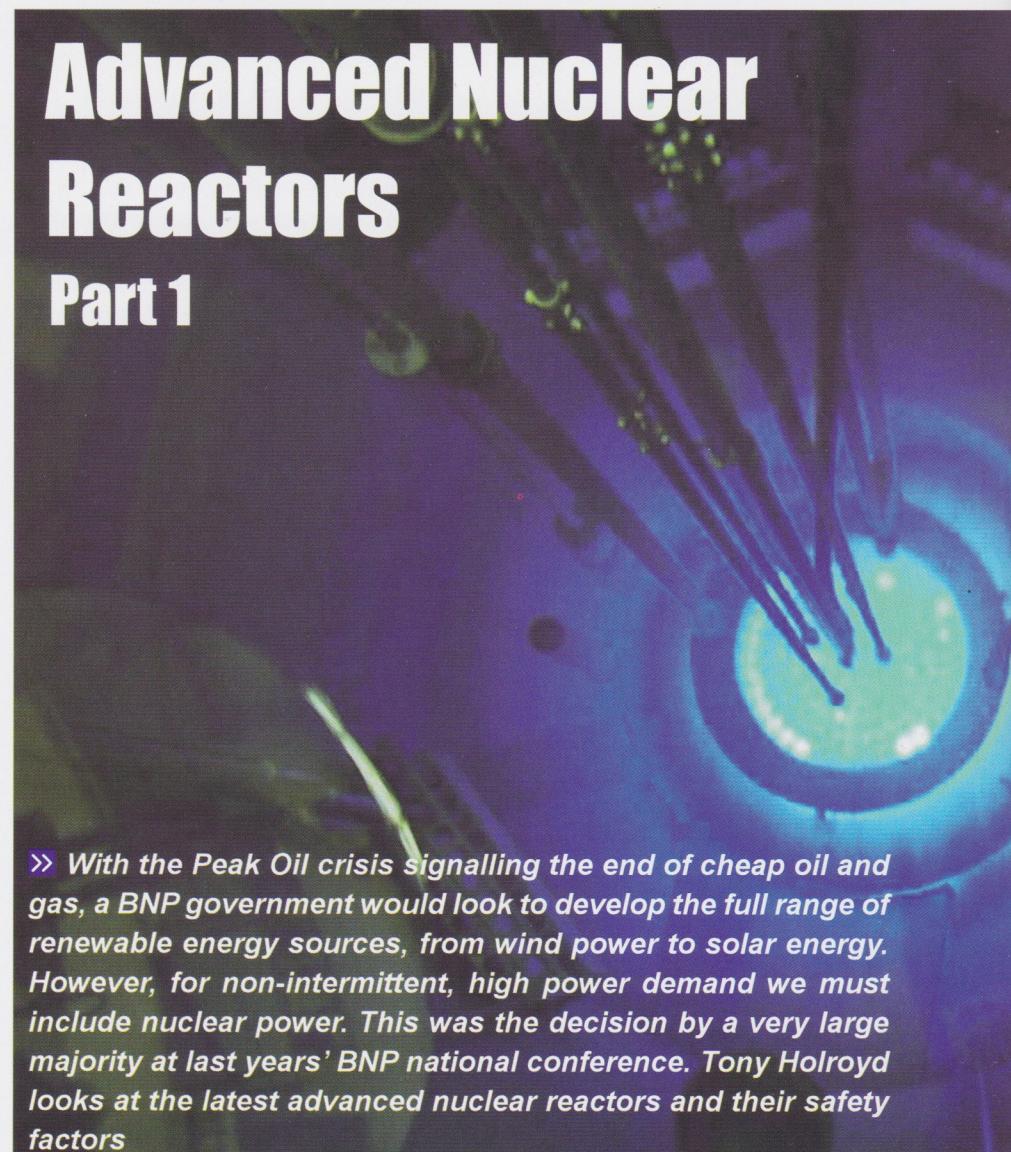
continue to decline. Energy is the capacity to do work and our economic system demands that the amount of 'work' or economic output increases year upon year. If this ceases to be so, the results will be seen in recession, high unemployment, rising inflation, high interest rates, large numbers of bankruptcies and a growing destitute underclass. This presents a major

quantities of uranium fuel, generate heat, hydrogen for transport, electricity and do not consume any chemical or fossil fuels beyond their initial construction, will become the essential economic link in the continued chain of prosperity.

Britain has a well-established track record in building safe nuclear reactors. In fact, the first nuclear power

Advanced Nuclear Reactors

Part 1



» *With the Peak Oil crisis signalling the end of cheap oil and gas, a BNP government would look to develop the full range of renewable energy sources, from wind power to solar energy. However, for non-intermittent, high power demand we must include nuclear power. This was the decision by a very large majority at last years' BNP national conference. Tony Holroyd looks at the latest advanced nuclear reactors and their safety factors*

problem in a world in which total energy supply will soon begin an irreversible decline. (Reference: 2)

Following global oil peak, agricultural yields will drop across the entire world. Many millions of people will starve in Third World countries. In the developed world, cushioned by wealth and technology, a high level of prosperity will survive and most governments in the western world will institute crash programmes in a desperate attempt to develop alternative energy sources. Nuclear reactors, which consume only tiny

reactor in the world, was constructed in Britain at Calder hall, and went critical on October 17th 1956. In the fifty years since that day, the nuclear power industry has been continuously developing and improving nuclear reactor technology.

The first generation of nuclear reactors were built between the 1950s and 1960s. In Britain, these took the form of Magnox clad, carbon dioxide cooled, graphite-moderated reactors. Magnox reactors were dual purpose; designed to burn natural uranium and provide plutonium for Britain's nuclear

weapons programme, whilst feeding electricity into the national grid. Magnox were relatively safe from meltdown when compared to US pressurised water reactors. In the event of a loss of coolant, the enormous graphite pile was capable of absorbing decay heat for several hours before reaching dangerously high temperatures, allowing engineers

degraded due to interaction with the carbon dioxide coolant, and this placed a limit on the lifetime and operating temperature of the reactors.

All Magnox plants were unique and different in their construction, the design of their fuel and the enrichments that they used. This made construction, operation and decommissioning expensive and the costs are aggravated by the relatively short life and poor load factor of the plants. All Magnox plants are expected to close before 2010. (Reference 3)

The second generation of nuclear reactor plants were larger, more standardised and less dependent upon human operators. They were designed to achieve safety by defence in depth, by incorporating multiple, independent safeguards, which would prevent the onset of faults that could lead to release of radioactivity. In Britain, the advanced gas reactors (AGR) were an improvement on the Magnox designs, with greater power density, higher levels of engineered safety, higher operating temperatures (and thermodynamic efficiency) and a higher burn-up rate of fuel; which

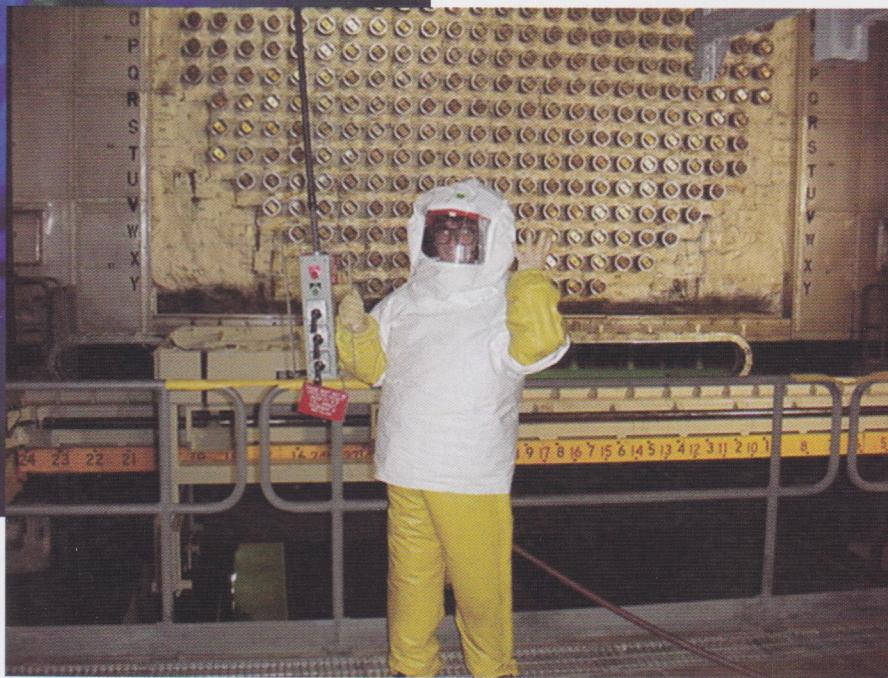
moderator and the much higher temperatures of the coolant (640°C) placed a limit on the lifespan of the graphite moderator.

Generation II reactors were developed in the late 1960s and 1970s and built between the late 1970s and early 1980s. By virtue of their design and management, they are safer than the Generation I reactors that preceded them and are generally more economical. But they remain dependant upon active safety measures and engineered safeguards, valves, pumps and reactor trip mechanisms, which places a limit upon their ultimate safety. (Reference 4)

Generation III reactors refer to the latest reactor designs, designed between the 1990s and the present. Generation III reactors represent the highest optimisation of conventional reactor technology. The very first Generation III units went online in Japan in the mid to late 1990s. These were designed specifically for very high levels of safety, reducing the frequency of core damage accidents to less than once every ten million years. Third generation reactors aim to make large scale release of radioactivity virtually impossible, by incorporating inherent safety features, that depend upon gravity, natural convection or resistance of fuel to high temperatures - the unchangeable properties of nature. This makes them up to 1,000 times safer than Generation II reactors, which were in themselves safer than Generation I reactors.

This new generation of reactors is best represented by the Westinghouse AP-600 reactor. The core melt frequency of this reactor now exceeds the US nuclear regulatory commission requirements by 1000 times. (Reference 5) Compared to generation II reactors, third generation reactors incorporate the following features:

- A standardised design, which reduces design, operating and decommissioning costs and reduces the licensing and build time;
- A simpler, more rugged design, making them safer and easier to operate;
- Higher availability and longer life - typically 60 years, compared to 30-40 years for generation II reactors;
- Dramatically reduced frequency of



considerable grace time for restoring the engineered coolant system. The generally low power density contributed towards this safety. The problem with Magnox related to the poor economics of a non-standardised and non-optimised technology. The reactors were low power density and this increased their construction cost. The graphite moderator gradually

reduced the volume of nuclear wastes generated during reprocessing. The present US fleet of pressurised water and boiling water reactors are generation II power plants.

In Britain, the economics of nuclear power remained hampered by lack of common design and a relatively small total number of units. The AGR also depended upon graphite as a

- severe nuclear accidents, through passive safety measure which do not require any active mechanisms;
- Minimal effect on the surrounding environment;
- Higher burn-up of fuel, to reduce fuel use and the volume of radioactive waste generated.

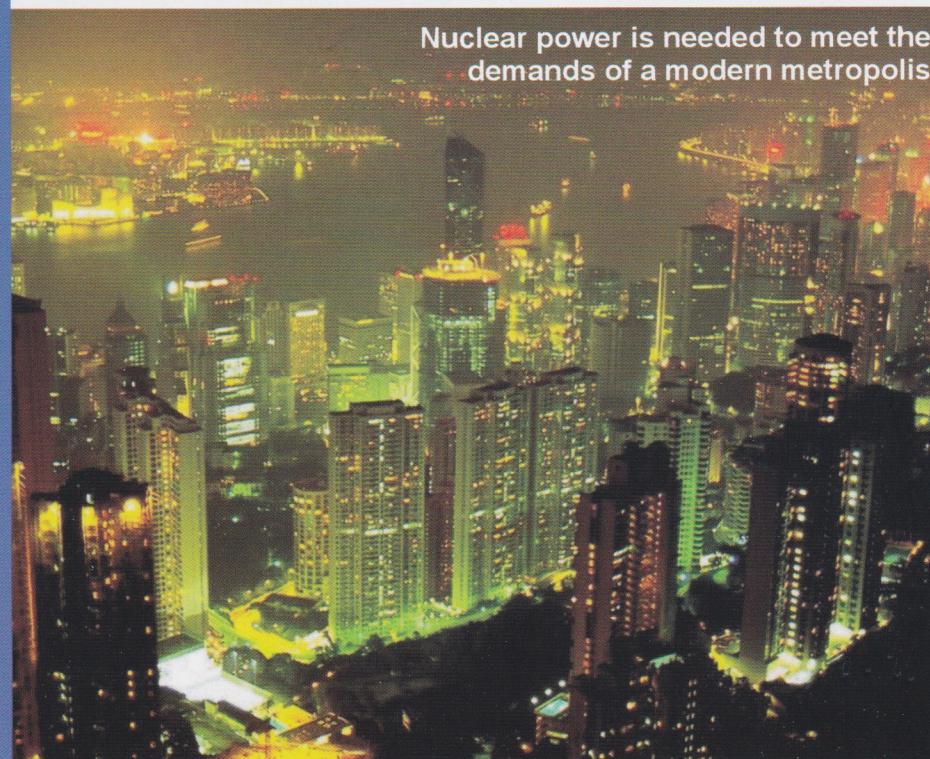
All of the Generation III nuclear reactors are based upon conventional reactor technologies (PWR and BWR designs) with other desirable features built into their design. Whilst they are undoubtedly safe, they do suffer from several deficiencies. All of the newer designs are light water reactors, with limited operating temperatures. This confines light water reactors to the production of electricity on a large scale and places limits on their efficiency. In the future, our society will increasingly demand synthetic transport fuels and large amounts of heat for chemical production and agriculture, as well as electricity for our homes and industry. Light water reactors cannot meet these needs very effectively, due to the very low outlet temperature of steam from their

condensers (about 30C) and their limited operating temperature. Generation 3 Light water reactors suffer from the following problems:

- Use of lightly enriched uranium as fuel, which is finite in supply
- Production of long-lived actinide nuclear wastes such as plutonium-239, which will remain above background radiation levels for 240,000 years
- Most reactors are large and unsuitable for small grids
- Fuel cycles are either open, or reprocessing takes place offsite, which requires fuel to be moved, increasing accident risk.

THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

Present generation nuclear reactors cannot provide a long-term energy solution to the depletion of oil and gas. Nuclear reactors are extremely efficient in producing base load electricity and they achieve this more cheaply than any other energy source apart from coal. But present generation reactors also have severe disadvantages. Electricity represents only about 20% of our energy requirements. The rest of our energy



needs are divided between transport, water heating, space heating and industrial heat, much of it at temperatures greater than 100C.

- Limited operating temperature, making them unsuitable for thermo chemical hydrogen production.

Electricity can be used to power electrified railways, but it would be very difficult to power cars and road vehicles in this way. Our economy depends upon massive transportation of people and goods and our living patterns demand that most of that transport is private transport in the form of cars. Battery powered vehicles, which charge-up with mains electricity; suffer from insufficient power and limited range. Without a significant advancement in battery technology, they will remain poor substitutes for cars driven by internal combustion engines. Attempting to store electricity in electrolytic hydrogen would waste up to 80% of the electricity as heat in the various process steps. This would make hydrogen an expensive and very inefficient fuel if it were used on a large scale. Attempting to meet Britain's existing transport needs with electrolytic hydrogen would require over 100 large nuclear reactors, producing hundreds of tonnes of long-lived, high level radioactive waste each year. If the entire world, or even the developed world, were to switch to a nuclear economy based upon existing light water reactor designs, the required uranium fuel would be exhausted within decades.

In order for nuclear reactors to fill the energy gap, we can discern several requirements that nuclear reactor technologies should fulfil:

- Form.** Nuclear reactors would ideally yield energy in the form that we need it. This means electricity for our homes, railways and industry, fuels for our road transport and heat for our homes, buildings and agriculture.
- Waste.** They should be free from, or should greatly reduce the quantity of, long-lived nuclear waste that is produced, compared to existing nuclear reactors. In a closed fuel cycle, the only high-level waste produced by a reactor, would be a mixture of short-lived fission products. These are the intensely radioactive fragment atoms that remain after the uranium or plutonium atoms have fissioned. Most of these have very short half-lives, measured in days. Even the longest-lived fission products have half-lives less than thirty years, meaning that the waste will return to background levels of radiation in less than three hundred

CONSTANT HEADACHE: The transportation and disposal of nuclear waste.



years.

□ Supply. The Earth has limited quantities of nuclear fuels. Present generation reactors effectively throw away about 99% of the uranium that they use, because it is not directly fissionable. If nuclear is to provide an abundant and long-lasting supply of energy, new reactors must be breeder reactors. These will convert non-fissionable depleted uranium and thorium into fissionable Plutonium and Uranium-233. Used in breeder

reactors, the Earth's uranium and thorium will be sufficient to power the world's economies for many thousands of years.

□ Safety. Reactors must be safe. The risk of death to a person from a reactor accident must be small compared to other risks that he faces in life. If they are to become commonplace, nuclear reactors must be idiot-proof systems and the release of large amounts of radioactivity must be near enough impossible, even if

they are operated incorrectly and damaged.

□ Cost. The electricity, heat and fuel produced by nuclear systems, must be cheap enough to be affordable to ordinary people.

□ Proliferation. It should not be possible to use the nuclear reactor or any materials from it, to produce nuclear weapons.

Nuclear engineers within the UK and across the world are now designing the next generation of advanced nuclear reactors that will fulfil most or all of these needs. After two years of deliberation and study, the Generation IV International Forum, representing ten nations including the UK, have announced selection of six nuclear reactor technologies. The designs and technological requirements of the reactor systems vary widely. It is expected that all of the reactor concepts will be developed between 2010 and 2030, with some of the systems becoming available as early as 2015. (Reference 6) The Generation IV Reactors will be discussed in the concluding part of this article in the November issue of *Identity*, which will also include all references.

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Seconds Out...

Round Two of the Leeds Two Free Speech trial begins on Monday 30th October at Leeds Crown Court. Nick Griffin and Mark Collett will be in the dock for telling the truth for the whole of that week and an estimated two or three days from the following Monday.

Monday 30th will see one of the biggest ever BNP weekday demonstrations, with many hundreds of British National Party activists already having booked time off work to attend. It is hoped that members of Civil Liberty and the Christian Council of Britain will also be there to demonstrate in favour of our traditional freedoms and our right to criticise Islam.

We hope that all readers will attend if at all possible. If you are unable to come, then please send the biggest possible donation.



Yes! I want to show my support for Nick and Mark by helping to pay for the costs of security and organising another eye-catching Free Speech demonstration. I enclose

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